

*Please attach to
Transit 1/20/3*

See Mr. M. HALLÉTTE.

Borough of Mansfield.



Notto

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Conditions of the District

AND

HOUSING REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1935,

BY

JAMES E. WILSON, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



Borough of Mansfield.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Conditions of the District

AND

HOUSING REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1935,

BY

JAMES E. WILSON, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

MANSFIELD :

W. H. LEE AND SONS, STOCKWELL GATE



Health Committee.

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR I. E. PICKARD.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,

(ALDERMAN G. ABBOTT.)

Aldermen :

J. A. BECK, J.P.

D. H. MALTBY, J.P.

T. KNAPTON

MRS. E. E. WAINWRIGHT, J.P.

Councillors :

C. DAVEY

C. McCALLUM-CHERRY

J. MARRIOTT, J.P.

T. PEMBLETON

MRS. M. E. MARRIOTT W. B. SPENCER

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

STAFF.—The Members of the Public Health Staff are :—

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. E. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>	MISS I. CALEY, M.A., B.Ch. (Cantab.) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., com- menced duty 29th May, 1933.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	BERNARD ALLMAN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Assistant Inspectors</i>	HERBERT ALLSOPP, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection. W.M. T. T. GLASSBROOK, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Senior Health Visitor</i>	MISS H. A. HUNT, 3 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert.
<i>Health Visitors</i>	MISS V. M. IREDALE, 4 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert. and H.V. Cert. took up duty 11th October, 1932. MISS E. E. WILDEN, General training Cert., C.M.B. and Health Visitor Cert., commenced duty 11th Dec., 1933.
<i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant</i>	E. V. HARDWICK.
<i>Clerk</i>	MISS M. L. BETTISON, in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare work. Commenced duty 21st July, 1930.
<i>Disinfector</i>	GEORGE PLOUGHMAN.
<i>Ambulance Driver</i>	ARTHUR BOOTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
EXCHANGE ROW,
MANSFIELD.

May, 1936.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my 15th Annual Report dealing with the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough during the year 1935.

This is an "Ordinary Report," *i.e.*, not a "Survey Report," and the information contained in it is as set out in the Ministry's Circular.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in dealing with unhealthy areas under the Housing Act, 1930.

The Housing Act, 1935, imposes certain duties in regard to obtaining complete statistics of existing overcrowding and has indicated how such overcrowding is to be prevented as well as cured.

The required personnel for carrying out this special investigation commenced duty at the close of 1935 only, so that the result of this survey must be included in a later report.

No change in Staff has occurred during the year under review. I gratefully acknowledge their consistent support and co-operation.

Your consideration and sympathetic support in all matters affecting the Health conditions of the Borough, I most gratefully acknowledge.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES E. WILSON.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1.—General Statistics.

Area, in acres, corrected as at 30th September, 1935	....	7.009
Population (Census 1931, corrected as at 30th September, 1935)	....	46,068
Population (estimated mid-year 1935)	....	46,620
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1935)	....	12,050
Rateable Value	....	£271,803
Sum represented by a penny rate....	....	£1020 17s. 10d.

The corrections in acreage and population noted above are due to the operation of alterations arising out of the Review of districts under the Local Government Act, 1929.

Under this survey the Borough of Mansfield lost 60 acres and a population of nine persons.

The new acreage and census population are distributed as follows :—

Wards	Acreage	Population
North	2532	16,753
South	2568	14,079
East	1909	15,236
	7009	46,068

Social Conditions.

The chief industry in the district is Coal Mining—Mansfield being on the edge of the great Nottinghamshire Coal field.

There are, as well, several other industries in the Borough which provide employment for male and female workers.

The chief of these are :—Boot & Shoe Factories, Cotton Doubling, Hosiery Manufacture, Foundries and Engineering Works, Tin Box Making and Wireless Manufacture.

State of Unemployment.

The coal mining industry employs by far the largest number of workpeople in the district, although there are no pits actually situated within the Borough Boundaries.

Seasonal fluctuations, the quota system and selling and other difficulties resulted in much short time being worked in the industry, and during the first half of 1935, the amount of such under-employment was rather more than in previous years. There was, however, a definite improvement in the Autumn of 1935, and by the end of the year the pits were working better than they had been for some years.

The number of persons totally unemployed also showed a marked decrease during the year, being lowest in the summer and autumn months. The winter was, however, exceptionally severe and caused much unemployment in the building and other outdoor trades, whose work was stopped by conditions of ice and snow. There was still a considerable surplus of juvenile labour due to the increased number of school leavers and the inability of local industries to absorb them.

2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics—Births and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

		Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	....	329	314	643
Illegitimate	....	12	15	27
				670

Birth-rate 14.3 per 1,000 population.

STILLBIRTHS.

		Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	....	15	14	29
Illegitimate	....	—	1	1
				30

Stillbirth rate 0.64 per 1,000 population.

		Males	Females	Totals
DEATHS	....	246	222	468

Death rate 10.0 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

		Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	....	26	18	44
Illegitimate	....	2	—	2
				46

Infantile Mortality Rate, 68.6 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate, 68.4 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate, 74.0 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

N.B.—The actual number of infant deaths is one less than last year, but the rate is slightly up owing to a fall in the birth rate.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 total (live & still) births.
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	1	1.42
(b) From other Puerperal causes	3	4.28

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	....	....	Nil
(b) From Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	2
(c) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	....	1

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Last year our birth-rate rose above the preceding year. This year, however, it has established a fresh low record.

The "Natural Increase," that is to say, the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 202; this is considerably below last year's figure.

Our birth and death rates should be compared with England and Wales as a whole :—

	England and Wales	Mansfield
Birth rate	14.7
Death rate	10.0

In connection with these Statistics, Tables I, III, IV, and V should be read.

The actual form of Table V has been slightly altered in this year's Report, and contains figures in regard to comparative Birth Rates, Death Rates and Incidence Rates, of certain infectious diseases and conditions.

It should be noted that the deaths from Diarrhoeal disease are much below the figures for England and Wales and similar Towns of corresponding size.

This low figure may be interpreted as an indication of :—

- (a) a good general standard of efficiency as regards cleansing and provision of adequate sewerage and drainage.
- (b) a satisfactory standard of home hygiene, particularly with regard to the care of food.

The Influenza death-rate was low during the year, not only in Mansfield, but throughout the country as a whole.

The principal causes of death are shown in order of frequency in the following Table :—

Cause	Number	Mortality rate
		per 1000.
Heart Disease ....	.... 92	1.97
Cancer ....	.... 44	0.94
Tuberculosis (all forms)	.... 37	0.78
Pneumonia ....	.... 34	0.72
Cerebral Haemorrhage	.... 33	0.70
Senility ....	.... 32	0.68
Congenital debility ....	.... 32	0.68
Bronchitis ....	.... 21	0.45

Cancer Deaths.

In 1934, 41 deaths occurred from this disease. This year the mortality figure has risen to 44.

The youngest recorded age of death from this disease is 36 years and the highest age 86 years.

Arranged in decennial periods these deaths occurred as below :—

Under 40 years	....	....	1
40 to 50	....	....	4
50 to 60 years	....	....	17
60 to 70 years	....	....	12
70 to 80 years	....	....	8
Over 80 years....	....	....	2

The highest mortality from this cause occurred between the ages of 50 and 60 years.

Age and sex incidence, together with the part affected will be found in the following Table :—

CANCER DEATHS.

AGE	MALES		FEMALES											
			Bowels		Uterus	Rectum	Pancreas	Stomach	Breast	Liver	Heart	Face	Jaw	Lungs
36														
41	1		1	1	1									
43			1	1	1									
47														
50	1	2	1	1	1	1								
52														
53														
54														
55														
56														
57														
58														
59														
60	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
62														
63														
67														
68														
69														
70														
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
72	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	1													
74	1													
78	1													
81	1													
86														
	25	19	5	8	5	1	12	2	5	1	1	1	2	2

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach. The occupations of fatal cases are shown in the following Table :—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Coal Miners ....	....	6	Widows
Railway Guard	....	1	Housewives
Retired Railway Guards	....	2	Spinsters
Labourers	....	3	
Boot Repairers	....	2	
Boot Retailers	....	1	
Plasterer	....	1	
Moulder	....	1	
Fettler	....	1	
Window Cleaner	....	1	
Coffee Roaster	....	1	
Haulage Contractor	....	1	
Hosiery Worker	....	1	
House Furnisher	....	1	
Blacksmith	....	1	
School Caretaker	....	1	

British Empire Cancer Campaign.

You will have noted in the comparative Mortality rate (figures above) that Cancer has been recorded as the second most active cause of death during the year.

An energetic campaign is being waged against this terrible disease under the auspices of the above voluntary association.

We are fortunate in having a Radium Institute in Nottingham which is prepared to extend all possible aid to sufferers in this Borough. The Radium Institute is equipped with sufficient Radium for all the needs of the County and a wide district around. In conjunction with Radium Treatment a Deep X-Ray Therapy Plant has been installed.

Various branches of this Movement are scattered over the country, not only in England, Scotland, and Wales, but also so far afield as New Zealand and Australia.

In connection with all these outposts investigation and research are constantly going on so that it would seem that ultimately the death-knell of the cancer cell will be achieved.

There is now abundant evidence that Radium, properly applied, to a focus of cancer will kill all the growths to which it is applied.

Success in this form of treatment can be assured if the disease remains merely local and has not spread to the more distant and inaccessible regions of the body.

One cannot stress sufficiently the importance of early treatment.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Public Health Officers of this Authority are detailed in the early part of the Report.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) Generally this is discharged by members of the District Nursing Association or by nurses who are on the staff of Nursing Homes. A grant is made annually to the local District Nursing Association.

The work of this Association, which has now existed for over 40 years, has been of inestimable value to those requiring skilled nursing.

The district in the immediate vicinity of Bull Farm Estate is cared for by the Bull Farm Nursing Association. It provides skilled nursing for medical and surgical cases, and has now been in existence for 6 years.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There is no scheme for home nursing of infectious diseases. Such a scheme might be considered in connection with a serious outbreak of Measles.

Midwives.

No Midwives are employed by this Authority. The number of Midwives practising in the area is 21.

Maternity.

No Maternity Hospital has been provided, but one bed is retained in the Mansfield Hospital by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the treatment of complicated Maternity cases. The terms on which the bed is held are 9s. per day during each day of occupation, together with the Doctor's fee in each case of £2 2s. 0d.

Mansfield and District Hospital.

This Hospital has a total number of 135 beds allocated as follows :—

		Male	Female	Children
General Medical	9	9
General Surgical	50	19
Maternity	—	4
Orthopaedic	3	2
Ear, Nose and Throat	3	3

In connection with this Hospital, a private Nursing Home was opened in February, 1934, with 10 beds available for treatment. Arrangements are being made for introducing additional accommodation which will bring the total number of beds to 14.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The Local Supervising Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, is the County Council.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is voted to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases. There is no other special institutional provision for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children in the area, except that they may be received into the Union Infirmary.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—A motor Ambulance is provided for this purpose and is garaged at the Hospital Lodge. This arrangements facilitates removal of all cases at all hours with a minimum amount of delay.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.-An Ambulance has been provided by the Borough of Mansfield, and the Urbana District Councils of Mansfield Woodhouse and Warsop.

These constituent authorities are represented on the Committee of Management which is designated "The Mansfield & District Ambulance Committee."

The Mansfield Borough Division of the No. 5 District St. John Ambulance Brigade also affords facilities for conveyance of this class of case in their Ambulance.

Chemical Work.

Specimens from this Authority are sent to the Public Analyst City of Nottingham.

Analyses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are conducted by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

I am much indebted to the Chief Analyst to this Authority for a regular quarterly report upon the articles analysed by him which are taken in the district of the Borough of Mansfield.

A summary of statistics from this source will be found elsewhere.

The bacteriological examination of water supply is dealt with regularly. Quarterly samples from each of the wells at Clipstone and Rainworth are submitted.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

IN MANSFIELD :

The premises, opened in 1927 at 15, St. John Street, were described in my 1927 Report.

A Sun-Ray Light Treatment Centre was opened on 26th April, 1929. This was fully described in my 1929 Report.

IN PLEASLEY :

This Centre occupies the St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill. It is conducted once a week, on Monday afternoons.

Day Nurseries.

There are no day nurseries provided.

School Clinics.

The Mansfield School Clinic occupies premises at Redcliffe House, Ratcliffe Gate, where Consultation Clinics, Minor Ailments Clinic, Dental Clinic, Eye Clinic, and Ringworm Clinic, are held.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

A new Tuberculosis Dispensary was established by the Nottinghamshire County Council in 1933, at Hermitage Avenue, Sutton Road. This has been specially designed for the purpose and will very much facilitate the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Venereal Disease.

A Venereal Diseases Clinic is also under the supervision of the County Council and conducted at West Hill House. Two days a week are set aside for males and females. An Irrigation Clinic is held daily.

Legislation in Force.

Special Acts of Parliament.

Mansfield Commissioners' Gas Act, 1878.
 Mansfield Corporation Act, 1901 (Royal Assent 26th July, 1901).
 Mansfield Corporation Act, 1905 (Royal Assent 11th July, 1905).
 Electric Lighting Order, 20th June, 1899.
 Electric Lighting Order, 2nd August, 1907.
 The Mansfield Corporation Gas Order, 1924.
 The Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925 (*See Note below*).

List of Acts of Parliament.

Adopted by the Council, and the dates on which they came into force in the District :—
 Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, sections 6 and 7.
 Order of the Local Government Board, dated 6th December, 11889.
 Public Libraries Acts.
 Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, 1st July, 1892.
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, parts 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1st July, 1892.
 Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 9th November, 1892.
 Private Street Works Act, 1892, 25th March, 1894.
 Notification of Births Act, 1907, 1st January, 1909.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment)Act, 1907, sections 21, 22, 32 (Part II.), 35, 46, 50 (Part III.), 63, 64 (Part IV.) and 95 (Part X.), 13th January, 1922.

The Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925, received Royal Assent on 7th August, 1925. Its chief provisions were summarised in my Annual Report for 1926.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep Wells—

1. RAINWORTH WELL : Depth of well 110 feet, boreholes a further 196 feet (306 feet in all), with outward headings from the well. Water supply from this source was first available in Midsummer, 1895.
2. CLIPSTONE WELL : Depth of well 110 feet, with boreholes to 470 feet below ground level. Headings are driven in transversely. This well was formally opened in 1909.

The water from both these wells comes from the Bunter beds, and, passing through the gravel of which the Bunter strata are largely composed, is naturally filtered, and is a most excellent supply both in quality and quantity.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Maun passes through the Town. The upper reaches of this river are fed by the King's Mill Reservoir, which receives the effluent of the Sutton-in-Ashfield Sewage Scheme.

Constant patrol work is done by my Inspectors to check the pollution of the river as it passes through the town.

Drains and Sewers.

There are three sewage disposal works dealing with the sewage matter of the Borough. These were described in detail in my 1925 Report.

The main sewers in the town are very old and many of them are cut out of solid sandstone rock.

Closet Accommodation.

The scheme for conversion approved in June, 1924, dealt with 312 convertible pail closets. All that remains now of this large number are seven pails, 3 in Toothill Lane and 4 in Newgate Lane. These are in connection with very old property about to be dealt with under Improvement Schemes. A few will also be found on scattered farms, but these are in such isolated positions that they can do little harm.

Privy Middens.—At the close of 1934 all privy middens had been converted, but owing to further sewer extensions, there are now two other cottages within access of a sewer. These it is hoped will be dealt with during the ensuing year.

Scavenging.

In the year ending 31st March, 1935, there were 12,183 refuse bins in use ; 20,031 tons of refuse were collected during the year. Disposal of this cost, on an average, 8/8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton or 3/1d. per head of population, estimated at 48,000. The rolling stock of the scavenging department consists of :—eight electric vehicles and seven two-wheeled carts. Two new electric vehicles were purchased during the year at a total cost of £1,186.

Refuse Disposal.—Controlled Tipping.

In view of the steadily increasing quantity of refuse to be dealt with and the fact that our present destructor works required a considerable amount of reconstruction and renewal, the Health Committee decided to adopt the principle of controlled tipping as a means of disposal of refuse. For this purpose the sand quarry, formerly worked by the Mansfield Standard Sand Co., Ltd., con-

sisting of approximately $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was purchased during the year for the sum of £2,525. This purchase was sanctioned in April, 1925. After various visits by members of the Council and Officials to other municipal tips, it was decided to have two men specially instructed in the art of controlled tipping under the Cleansing Superintendent of the City of Bradford. Tipping at this site was commenced during the first week in September and for so far this system of disposal has proved very satisfactory.

Smoke Abatement.

Observations of factory chimneys have been regularly made.

Slaughter-houses.

Ten slaughter-houses are at present occupied in the Borough four of these are registered and six licensed.

The slaughter-house accommodation in the town is still very insufficient, and several existing slaughter-houses are on old premises, and much below standard requirements. Multiple occupation of slaughter-houses creates considerable difficulty in maintenance of hygienic conditions.

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Chief School Medical Officer so that the Public Health and School Medical Services are readily co-ordinated.

In addition to the regular inspection of school children the Public Elementary Schools are also inspected as to their sanitary arrangements and hygienic condition by the medical staff as well as by the Sanitary Inspector.

Each School is supplied with water from the town supply, and flushing closets are provided.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

The premises in which Upholstery is carried on have been inspected in conformity with the above Acts.

All the firms concerned use flocks supplied from the West Riding, guaranteed to comply with the requirements of the law.



Housing Statistics for the Year 1935.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1596
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3292
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 1328

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	19
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners....	23
(b) By local authority in default of owners —	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	29
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners....	29

(b) By local authority in default of owners —

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

The normal building rate of the Borough since 1920 will be seen from the following table :—

Year	Built by Local Authority	By Private Enterprise.		Total
		With Subsidy	Without Subsidy	
1920	26	15	.... 41
1921	47	27	.... 74
1922	24	48	.... 72
1923	18	16	.... 92
1924	56	105	.... 199
1925	101	201	.... 316
1926	258	148	.... 420
1927	67	151	.... 240
1928	131	58	.... 214
1929	69	112	.... 194
1930	51	—	.... 135
1931	57	—	.... 178
1932	74	—	.... 220
1933	124	—	.... 342
1934	104	—	.... 448
1935	81	—	.... 644

Housing Act, 1930—Part I.

On 6th April, 1933, Ministry of Health Circular Number 1331 was issued to all Authorities drawing attention to the urgent need in regard to the clearance of slums and improvement of bad housing conditions generally.

Following this, a five years' programme was drawn up by me scheduling 470 houses in Clearance Areas with 1688 persons to be displaced, as well as 8 individual houses with 30 tenants.

At the end of 1934, 24 Areas had been represented under this Act, containing 234 houses with a population of 904 persons in addition to 7 individual houses containing 23 persons.

As well, 12 houses in Meden Square, Pleasley Hill, had also been dealt with by demolition and rehousing of 50 persons.

At the end of 1935, a further 11 Areas had been represented containing 75 houses and a population of 266 persons.

From these figures it will be observed that the five years' programme is now well advanced.

Housing Act, 1935.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 2nd August, 1935.

The passing of this Act opens the attack upon the evil of overcrowding.

The general scheme of the Act is to provide a standard for measuring overcrowding, and as soon as practicable to make it a punishable offence to infringe that standard. It prescribes the setting up of a survey of existing housing conditions by which the extent of overcrowding and its localisation will be revealed, and indicates what action is to be taken by local authorities not only to abate existing overcrowding, but to prevent the occurrence of future conditions of overcrowding.

At the end of the year the required personnel had just commenced the survey of overcrowding, so that statistical results of this investigation will be found in a later report.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Total number of Workshops on the Register	....	....	181
Inspections made to Workshops and Factories	....	....	220

Two notices of occupation and two notices of nuisances have been received from H.M. Inspector during the year.

The following table gives the sanitary defects found in workshops, workplaces and factories :—

Want of cleanliness	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Want of ventilation	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Defective drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Defective roofs, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							—
						Total	35
							—

Four outworkers' lists were received from employers, notifying 10 workers.

All the outworkers' premises were inspected at least once during the year.

No case of infectious disease was notified at any of the outworkers' premises during the year.

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector

to the Medical Officer of Health,

DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my twenty-first Annual Report.

General Sanitation.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the way of general sanitary matters, including much that was outstanding, which I consider is satisfactory.

The following statement gives the particulars of unsatisfactory methods of sewage and refuse disposal still remaining in the Borough :—

	Within distance of sewer
Number of privies	49 2
„ pail closets	42 7
„ waste-water closets....	35 35

Summary of Work Done.

Summary of work done, including that in connection with House-to-House Inspection on informal or statutory notices, etc., served for the abatement of nuisances, etc., and the result of inspections :—

	Number of Defects, etc., remedied on :	
	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices
Drains amended, repaired or re-constructed	161	—
Drains, w.c.'s and gullies cleansed	488	—
Fall pipes and eaves spouts cleansed or repaired	109	1
W.C.'s and privies repaired	109	2
Additional w.c.'s provided	6	—
Privies converted into w.c.'s	—	—
Pail closets converted into w.c.'s	—	—
Dry dustbins provided	573	1
Dry dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits abolished	—	—
Dilapidations repaired (including roofs, ceilings, walls and floors)	147	10
Yards, passages or pavements repaired	272	5
Defective light and ventilation	8	—
Dirty premises limewashed and cleansed	64	—
Overcrowding of dwellings abated	12	—
Nuisances abated from keeping animals and fowls	13	—
Smoke nuisances abated	14	—
Manure and refuse removed	3	—
Miscellaneous	88	—
Total of defects remedied or nuisances abated	2067	19

Milk Supply.

The number of milch cows kept in the Borough during the year shows a decrease on last year, as will be seen by the following Table :—

	1934	1935
Number of cowsheds in use in the Borough	41	34
„ milch cows in the Borough	250	224
„ milk purveyors	56	52
„ milk wholesalers and producers	36	34

During the year 136 inspections were conducted in regard to the premises of purveyors of milk.

There are three milk pasteurising factories in the Borough. These are worked in a very satisfactory way.

The cleanliness is of a very high order, and all that could be desired.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

During the year samples of milk have been tested for the presence of dirt with the Tustmun sediment tester. When found dirty a letter has been sent to the purveyor and passed on by him to the producer. In most cases this has resulted in the farmer taking more precautions. The farms have also been visited at the time of milking.



Inspectional Work.

Number of complaints registered	....	....	....	131
„ premises inspected	....	....	....	2313
„ workshops inspected (F. and W.A.)	....	....	....	220
„ informal notices served	....	....	....	1479
„ informal notices complied with	....	....	....	1410
„ notices served	....	....	....	19
„ notices complied with	....	....	....	18
„ inspections	....	....	....	6110
„ houses inspected under Housing and Town Planning Act	....	....	....	351
„ houses inspected in which defects were found and office notices served	....	....	....	192
„ houses inspected in which defects were remedied without serving Closing Order	....	....	....	149
„ cases of infectious disease investigated	....	....	....	119
„ articles of clothing, etc., disinfected	....	....	....	10958

Summary of Food Inspection.

The duties include the inspection of meat, fish, fruit, cowsheds and dairies, and all wholesale and retail premises where food is sold or prepared for sale.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered and destroyed :—

				Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Beef	....	....	....	1	6	13
Beef (imported)	....	....	....	0	6	103
Pork	....	....	....	0	0	84
Mutton	....	....	....	0	0	0
Edible Organs	....	....	....	2	5	35
Tinned Fruits and Vegetables	....	....	....	1	1	90
Fish	....	....	....	0	2	81
Fruit and Vegetables (green)	....	....	....	1	3	111
Rabbits	....	....	....	0	2	37
Hams	....	....	....	0	3	84
Shell Fish	....	....	....	0	15	8
<hr/>				Total	7	8
<hr/>						86

The following statement shows the number of carcases and organs surrendered in addition to the above :—

Carcases and Cause.		
Bullocks	....	1 Sapraemia (Perforative Peritonitis).
Bullocks	....	3 Tuberculosis
Cows	....	4 Tuberculosis.
Heifers	....	5 Tuberculosis.
Bulls	....	1 Tuberculosis.
Calves	....	1 Umbilical Ill.
Sheep	....	1 Dropsy and Emaciation.
Sheep	....	2 Septic Pneumonia.
Pigs	....	2 Tuberculosis.
Pigs	....	1 Dropsy and Emaciation.
Pigs	....	1 Uraemia.

Summary of Premises Inspected.

Slaughter-houses, butchers' and provision shops, fish shops and meat factories....	4547 visits.
Dairies and Cowsheds	238 visits.

Slaughter-houses.

Ten slaughter-houses are at present occupied in the Borough.

Several of these are very much overcrowded : a public abattoir is greatly needed.

Slaughter-houses are visited regularly as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during the year :—

Beasts	2555
Sheep	9370
Pigs	3752
Calves	215

In addition to the above, a large number of carcases of pork and beef were brought into the Borough.

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD ALLMAN, M.S.I.A.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a normal incidence of this disease during the year, no deaths from this cause occurred.

Diphtheria.

The incidence of this disease was about average. The type of the disease was, however, of a more marked severity than in several preceding years.

Three deaths of this disease occurred, one of these being a child nine years of age received for treatment from Mansfield Woodhouse.

The report on another page shows that 1187 throat swabs were examined during the year in connection with Borough Diphtheria cases.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Two cases of this disease were admitted to Hospital. One, a child of two years of age, made a complete recovery. The other case, an elderly man, died on the fifteenth day after admission.

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

These Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1926. As well as laying down a new procedure for the notification of Puerperal Fever, these regulations make the condition therein defined as "Puerperal Pyrexia" also notifiable. This is defined as the occurrence of a temperature two degrees above normal within 21 days after child-birth or miscarriage, such temperature being sustained over a period of 24 hours or recurring during that period.

Puerperal Fever.

Four cases were notified of whom all entered Hospital for treatment. One case proved fatal.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Five cases were notified of whom four received treatment in Hospital. All five cases recovered. One case notified under these regulations proved to be a case of Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

I consider that the early notification possible under these regulations has contributed to a reduced mortality from puerperal causes.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the Borough will be found below :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1-5	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
5-15	4	7	3	5	1	2	1	—
15-25	3	13	2	2	3	6	—	2
25-35	5	2	—	—	2	5	—	—
35-45	2	3	—	—	3	1	—	—
45-55	5	2	—	1	4	2	1	—
55-65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	21	27	6	9	16	16	3	2

The occupation of persons dying of Tuberculosis is as follows :—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Coal Miners ....	....	5 Housewives	.... 5
Infants ....	....	3 No occupation	.... 3
Scholars ....	....	2 Scholars	.... 2
Labourers ....	....	2 Housekeeper	.... 1
Joiner ....	....	1 Laundry Worker	.... 1
Warehouseman ....	....	1 Machinist (Shoe)	.... 1
Tobacconist ....	....	1 Winder (Cotton Mill)	.... 1
Boot & Shoe Repairer ....	....	1 Clerk	.... 1
Club Steward ....	....	1 Machinist (Tin-box Works)	.... 1
Boiler Stoker ....	....	1 Domestic	.... 1
No occupation ....	....	1 Shoetipper	.... 1

76.6% of cases dying from Tuberculosis had previously been notified. Many of the "not previously notified" tubercular cases die in hospitals or mental institutions, the disease being one of the determining causes of death, but having developed within the institutional period. Such cases are referred back to the last known place of residence, and consequently go to make up this group.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been necessary in regard to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Application of the powers of this Section in order to effect compulsory removal to hospital has not been required.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The responsibility for carrying out treatment in this group of diseases rests with the County Council, who have established a Venereal Centre at West Hill House. The facilities provided for diagnosis, treatment and consultation are quite adequate. Cases known or suspected of suffering in this way are referred from my School Clinics and Welfare Centres, and every facility has been granted in regard to the diagnosis and treatment of such cases.



Means of Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

FOREST HOSPITAL REPORT.

The most important factor in the control of Infectious Disease is the Isolation Hospital. Our most potent weapons against the spread of Diphtheria are careful swabbing and examination of all suspicious sore throats and all contacts of actual cases, together with isolation of persons affected.

How our Hospital has met these requirements will be seen from the following Table :—

Years.	Population.	SCARLET FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA.				Patient days.	Patients in Hospital : Daily Average.
		Total No. of cases notified.	Attack rate per 1000 population.	No. of cases admitted to Hospital.	Per Cent of total notifications.	Cases notified.	Attack rate per 1000 Population	Admission to Hospital.	Per Cent of Notifications.		
1918	42,698	47	1·1	44	93·6	37	0·8	30	81·0	95	4219
1919	43,528	52	1·1	47	90·4	54	1·2	37	68·5	95	3537
1920	44,358	77	1·7	63	81·8	54	1·2	39	72·2	130	4173
1921	45,190	257	5·7	171	66·5	33	0·7	27	81·8	212	7473
1922	46,020	109	2·3	82	75·2	34	0·7	30	88·2	154	6403
1923	46,850	106	2·2	96	90·6	43	0·9	39	90·7	158	7122
1924	47,680	139	2·9	128	92·1	56	1·1	51	91·0	214	8675
1925	47,000	101	2·1	96	95·0	31	0·6	28	90·3	134	5211
1926	47,270	62	1·3	57	91·9	18	0·3	18	100·0	101	3954
1927	48,140	65	1·3	64	98·4	19	0·4	19	100·0	99	4173
1928	47,550	44	0·9	42	95·4	20	0·4	18	90·0	75	3465
1929	47,130	163	3·4	157	96·3	42	0·8	41	97·6	212	9290
1930	47,130	169	3·5	163	96·4	34	0·7	34	100·0	223	8157
1931	46,290	93	2·0	90	96·7	23	0·4	22	95·6	154	6984
1932	46,180	106	2·2	102	96·2	51	1·1	51	100·0	182	7135
1933	46,100	144	3·1	134	93·0	128	2·7	126	98·4	182	10173
1934	46,200	237	5·1	224	94·5	45	0·9	44	97·7	296	11960
1935	46,620	91	1·9	88	96·7	50	1·0	47	94·0	160	7116

This Table refers to Mansfield cases only.

As well, 16 cases were treated at the request of the following Authorities :—

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever
Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.C.	....	1	8	—
Kirkby-in-Ashfield U.D.C.	....	3	—	—
Beeston U.D.C. ....	....	1	—	—
Skegby R.D.C. ....	....	—	2	—
Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.C. ....	....	—	—	1

A complete tabulation of the work of the Hospital will be found below :—

	In Hospital 1st Jan., 1935	Admissions	Discharged	Died	Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1935
Scarlet Fever	28	92	113	—	7
Diphtheria	5	58	57	4*	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	2	1	1	—
Erysipelas	—	3	3	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	—	—
For diagnosis	—	4	4	—	—
 Totals	33	160	179	5	9

*One of these deaths was due to acute osteo-myelitis.

Average Stay in Hospital.

Scarlet Fever Cases ....	....	....	43 days
Diphtheria Cases....	....	....	39 days

Cost of Food.

The total food bills for the year amounted to £768 12s. 1d.

Total Patient Days ....	....	....	7116
Total Staff Days ....	....	....	7530
Total ....	....	....	14646

The daily average cost of food for patients and Staff amounted to 1/0½d.

Deaths in Hospital.

Five deaths occurred. One child who has contracted Diphtheria was admitted from a general hospital suffering from acute osteomyelitis and died of that disease.

Three other patients died as a result of Diphtheria and one from epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

The mortality in Diphtheria is practically always due to delay in diagnosis.

Return Cases.

There was one return case of Scarlet Fever. Every care is taken to see that the patient leaves hospital free from infection.

It should always be borne in mind that the return case is not necessarily infected by the patient suspected of carrying infection.

Artificial Immunisation.

During the year the Hospital Nursing Staff were Shick tested and positive reactors were immunised against Diphtheria.

Extension of Hospital Garage.

This was extended so as to garage two vans, at a cost of £135·

Bacteriological Laboratory.

Diphtheria swabs, material suspected of containing the tubercle bacillus, and certain other pathological specimens were examined in the Laboratory in the Public Health Office.

Arrangements with Outside Authorities.

The Mansfield Municipal Laboratory is responsible for testing diphtheria swabs and the examination of sputum, &c., for the Urban District Council of Mansfield Woodhouse, the Urban District Council of Sutton-in-Ashfield and the Urban District Council of Warsop.

The following Table will show the work carried out by the Laboratory in connection with Mansfield cases :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	204	983	1187
T.B. Sputum	10	55	65
Ringworm	7	13	20
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	4	6
Gonorrhoea	2	7	9
Miscellaneous	6	12	18
 Totals	 231	 1074	 1305

Outside Cases were investigated as follows :—

Diphtheria	50	194	244
T.B. Sputum	5	10	15
 Totals	 55	 204	 259

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The general scheme for provision of treatment for Mothers and Children was dealt with in detail in my previous Reports.

Births.

The following Table will show the uncorrected number of births registered during the year :—

	Males	Females	Total
Residents	330	321	651
Non-Residents	28	26	54
Totals	358	347	705

Corrected Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	329	314	643
Illegitimate	12	15	27
Totals	341	329	670

Notification of Births.

664 Live births were notified during the year.

8 Live births were not notified during the year.

Birth-Rate.

General Birth-rate 14.3 per 1,000 population.

Illegitimate Birth-rate 0.57 per 1,000 population.

Stillbirths.

Twenty-nine cases of Stillbirth were notified.

One case of Stillbirth was not notified.

The rate per 1,000 population, is 0.64.

Infantile Death-Rate.

68.6 per 1,000 live Births.

The total number of infant deaths during the year was 46 of which 28 were males and 18 females.

Illegitimate Infantile Death-Rate.

74.0 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

Attendances at Centres.

The attendances at the afternoon Clinics were as follows :—

		Numbers	Number of Attending Attendances
St. John Street Centre (101 Sessions)			
Infants	652	5039	
Nursing Mothers	557	3041	
Children one to five years	466	1991	
Ante-Natal (50 sessions)	241	669	
Ultra Violet Ray (104 sessions)			
Infants	25	300	
Children, one to five years	60	1044	
	Totals	2001	12084

Pleasley Hill (49 Sessions)

Infants ....	....	....	....	64	1034
Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	3	16
Nursing Mothers	....	....	....	64	540
Children, one to five years	....	....	....	68	501
				—	—
Totals	....	....	....	199	2091
				—	—

Attendances at Medical Officers' Consultations.

	Mansfield (95 Sessions)
Infants	463
Children, one to five years	467
Nursing Mothers	35
Ante-Natal (49 sessions)	653
Ultra-Violet Ray (11 sessions)	
Infants	32
Children one to five years	117
	—
Total	1767
	—

Last year's figure was 1,699.

	Pleasley Hill (45 Sessions)
Infants	83
Children one to five years	80
Nursing Mothers	24
Expectant Mothers	5
	—
	192
	—

Treatment Provided at Centres.

		Numbers Attending	Number of Attendances
Infants, Ophthalmic cases	....	27	173
Infants, other cases	....	151	643
Children, one to five years, Oph-			
thalmic cases	....	19	101
Children, one to five years, other			
cases	....	106	482
Expectant mothers	....	3	3
Nursing Mothers	....	4	21
		310	1423

Feeding of Necessitous Mothers.

Year	Mothers Attending	Dinners	Dinners	Total
		for Mothers	for Children	
1925	39	2491	1527	4017
1926	94	4298	1753	6051
1927	60	1971	883	2854
1928	277	3067	1265	4332
1929	57	2906	1490	4396
1930	61	3326	1058	4384
1931	79	3488	1016	4504
1932	76	3873	1233	5106
1933	63	3570	1230	4800
1934	68	3277	1067	4344
1935	55	2982	1365	4347

The ladies of the Voluntary Committee have carried out the arrangements for these meals very satisfactorily.

Health Visitors' Visits.

Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year were :—

Visits to Infants....	....	....	....	2396
„ Children one to five years	....	....	....	3065 —
„ Expectant Mothers ....	....	....	....	327
„ Special Cases (Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.)	....	....	....	55
Investigation of stillbirths	....	....	....	29
Investigation of Infant deaths ....	....	....	....	44
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	11
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	117
Special Nursing Cases	....	....	....	66
<hr/>				<hr/>
Total	....	....	....	6110
<hr/>				<hr/>

Delicate Children—Carburton Home.

We are fortunate in being able through the kindness of her Grace the Duchess of Portland to gain admission to the above Home for some of our worst cases of unhealthy children.

During the year 9 such cases were admitted to this Home and returned in a very improved state of health.

The treatment carried out is merely on the lines of good ventilation and fresh air, good food and well-guided care and attention. The results, however, are most remarkable, and I can testify to the fact that in this way many delicate children have successfully passed through the critical period of childhood, and graduated from the delicate into the healthy classification.

Venereal Diseases.

Several suspected cases were sent to the County Council's Clinic for diagnosis.

Eye Cases.

Seventeen cases were referred to Mr. Reid for examination and necessary treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified	Cases		Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths				
	Treated									
	At Home	Inf. Wel. Centre								
8	2	6	8	—	—	—				

Throat Conditions—Deafness.

A scheme for the prevention of deafness by the early treatment of Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions under 5 years of age was submitted to the Health Committee and approved by them on the 4th July, 1933.

Arrangements have now been completed for carrying out this treatment by the Specialist in charge of the Ear, Nose and Throat department of the Mansfield and District Hospital.

The conditions of treatment are similar to those previously in operation for children of school age.

Under this scheme 21 cases were submitted to the Specialist Officer, and of these 19 were found to require operation. These operations were successfully carried out.

Maternity Bed.

Twenty-four cases were admitted to the bed retained for the use of complicated cases of pregnancy.

Cost of treatment of these cases amounted to £291 6s. 0d.

This form of treatment has been more expensive this year as the Mansfield & District Hospital has increased the price of their bed accommodation from £2 2s. 0d. per week to £3 3s. 0d. per week.

Progress of Welfare Work

The following Table will give a comparative idea of the number of mothers and children availing themselves of advice at the Welfare Centres :—

Year	Attending	Attendances
1915	162	1,110
1916	391	2,801
1917	514	4,713
1918	859	6,441
1919	934	5,263
1920	1,330	7,887
1921	1,663	11,410
1922	1,702	10,498
1923	1,873	10,946
1924	1,758	10,877
1925	1,919	10,322
1926	2,471	14,758
1927	2,249	14,479
1928	2,064	15,694
1929	2,037	17,001
1930	2,515	17,205
1931	2,704	20,493
1932	2,808	20,563
1933	2,683	18,530
1934	2,598	16,888
1935	2,510	17,557

Infantile Mortality.

The following Table will show our relative position in regard to this figure :—

Year	England and Wales	132 Comparable Towns		
		(Population 20,000 to 50,000)		Mansfield
1920	80	....	104.6
1921	83	....	78.2
1922	77	....	61.5
1923	69	....	92.9
1924	75	....	82.1
1925	75	....	76.9
1926	70	....	89.1
1927	69	....	76.6
1928	65	....	82.9
1929	74	....	80.1
1930	60	....	67.1
1931	66	....	90.6
1932	65	....	70.8
1933	64	....	71.4
1934	59	....	64.9
1935	57	....	68.6

The above Infantile Mortality Rate arose out of 46 Infant Deaths, the causes of which will be found in Table IV.

Notes on these 46 Infant Deaths.

PREMATURE AND MARASMIC CASES.

In 23 cases deaths was attributed to :—

Marasmus and Prematurity	....	....	2 cases.
Marasmus alone	....	....	6 cases.
Prematurity alone	....	....	15 cases.

I have endeavoured to sub-divide the special causative factors at work in these 23 cases which may have determined the non-survival of this group.

In this investigation the following facts were noted :—

Illness of mother during pregnancy (e.g., Influenza, Nephritis, Diabetes, severe anaemia)	7 cases
Accident to Mother (fall)	1 case
Complications arising at childbirth	2 cases
Twin gestation	6 cases
Illegitimacy	2 cases
Mother of a low mental type....	3 cases

Two of the premature births occurred at the sixth month, and four occurred at the seventh month. These very early cases have a poor chance of survival.

Three cases can definitely be classed as "unwanted" children but on the other hand 10 can be classed as "wanted."

Poverty and bad housing cannot be directly associated with any of these cases.

CHEST CONDITIONS.

Pneumonia caused 10 deaths.

Bronchitis caused 1 death.

Two others died as a result of congenital malformation. In 13 cases of infantile death the parent had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic. Fourteen other cases had been under the observation of the Infants Welfare Centre.

The following foods and nutritive preparations have been issued free of cost in necessitous cases through the Welfare Centres :

	£ s. d.
Dried Milk preparations to the value of	315 19 6
Virol to the value of....	6 11 2
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion to the value of	5 10 6

Supply of Pasteurised Milk.

This is given in the case of expectant and nursing mothers unable to attend for dinners.

I find that during the year under review 65 expectant and nursing mothers were on this free milk list. The value of milk supplied was £75 16s. 3d.

In addition, 4347 dinners were provided for expectant and nursing mothers at the Welfare Centre.

Dental Scheme.

Early in the year the Committee decided to commence dental treatment by the employment of a part-time Dental Practitioner at the St. John Street Welfare Centre.

The first Dental Session was held on 10th April, 1935, and from that date onwards at fortnightly intervals.

The following figures will show the amount of work carried out in the 18 sessions held in 1935 :—

	Adults	Children
Number of Extractions ....	.... 136	167
Number of dressings ....	.... 1	—
Number of local Anaesthetics....	.... 35	1
Number of General Anaesthetics	.... 11	53

ATTENDANCES FOR TREATMENT.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children
Number attending ....	.... 18	14	48
Number of Attendances	.... 28	20	74

I have every confidence that this form of treatment should be encouraged in every way. A clean mouth is an essential health condition both in pregnancy and in the nursing period.

Dental treatment in the early age groups will be reflected in a lower incidence of defect at the period of school entry.

Light Clinic Report.

A detailed report on the working of this Clinic appeared in my Annual Report for 1930.

The Clinic continues to be held twice weekly. Altogether 85 children received treatment throughout the year.

Cases which are properly selected continue to give very satisfactory results provided the parent is prepared to attend regularly. In most of the cases where no beneficial effect has been recorded the period of treatment has been insufficient to give a more satisfactory result.

The following Table gives the conditions treated, together with the results of treatment :—

	Number of Cases	Cured or much improved	Stationary	No beneficial effect
Rickets	29	22	2	5
Debility	29	19	1	9
Anaemia	14	12	1	1
Bronchitis	8	3	—	5
Enlarged Glands (Not T.B.)	1	1	—	—
Malnutrition	4	2	1	1

Sale of Food and Drugs Act and the Milk and Cream Regulations.

The County Council is the Authority for carrying out the provisions of the above Acts.

By the courtesy of the Chief Analyst to the Nottinghamshire County Council I submit a report of the result of the analysis of articles of food taken within the Borough of Mansfield during the year :—

Articles.	Samples	Correct	Result.
Biscuits (Chocolate)	1	1	Genuine
Butter	1	1	„
Coffee & Chicory Extract with sugar	1	1	„
Gin....	1	1	„
Gooseberries (Bottled)	1	1	„
Lard	1	1	„
Liquorice Powder Compound	1	1	„
Margarine....	1	1	„
Milk	64	58	6 Adulterated
Milk, Grade A samples....	2	2	Genuine
Oatmeal, fine	1	1	„
Orange Squash	1	1	„
Parsley, dried	1	1	„
Pears Tinned	1	1	„
Rice —	1	1	„
Rice, Ground	1	1	„
Sauce, tomato	1	1	„

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1935.

Table III. CAUSES OF DEATH. (Civilians only.)

All ages			
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males	Females	
All causes	246	222	
1 Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers			
2 Measles		
3 Scarlet Fever		
4 Whooping Cough		
5 Diphtheria	3	2
6 Influenza	3	4
7 Encephalitis Lethargica		
8 Cerebro spinal fever	1	
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	12	16
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	6	3
11 Syphilis		
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis		
13 Cancer, malignant disease....	25	19	
14 Diabetes	1	7
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	12	21
16 Heart Disease	43	49
17 Aneurysm	1	
18 Other circulatory diseases	11	6
19 Bronchitis	13	8
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	20	14
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	3	
22 Peptic ulcer	3	
23 Diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years	1	
24 Appendicitis	2	2
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.		1
27 Other digestive diseases	8	4
28 Acute & Chronic Nephritis	6	5
29 Puerperal Sepsis		1
30 Other puerperal causes		3
31 Congenital Debility Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	18	14
32 Senility	13	19
33 Suicides	3	1
34 Other violence	14	2
35 Other defined diseases	20	15
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	3
Special causes (included in 35 above)			
Small Pox		
Poliomyelitis		
Polioencephalitis....		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year :			
Total	28	18
Legitimate	26	18
Illegitimate	2	
Live Births			
Total	341	329
Legitimate	329	314
Illegitimate	12	15
Stillbirths			
Total	15	15
Legitimate	15	14
Illegitimate		1
Population	46,620	

TABLE IV. Infant Mortality during the year 1935.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	Uncertified	23	1	3	1	28	6	4	3	5	46
1 Measles												
2 Whooping Cough												1 1
3 Diphtheria												
4 Influenza												
5 Erysipelas												1 1
6 Tuberculous Meningitis ..												
7 Tuberculosis, Intest												
8 Other Tubercular Diseases ..												1 1
9 Syphilis												
10 Rickets												
11 Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..												
12 Convulsions												
13 Bronchitis												1 1
14 Pneumonia (all forms)	1						1 2	2	2	2	2	10
15 Other Respiratory Diseases ..												
16 Gastritis				1				1				1
17 Diarrhoea					1							
18 Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ..			1					1				1
19 Malformation					1			1	1			2
20 Debility, Sclerema			2					2	3	1	1	7
21 Icterus												
22 Premature Birth			15			1		16				16
23 Injury at Birth												
24 Disease of Umbilicus												2
25 Atelectasis.. ..			2					2				
26 Lack of Care												
27 Suffocation, in bed												
28 Other Violence												
29 Other Causes.. ..			2			1		3				3

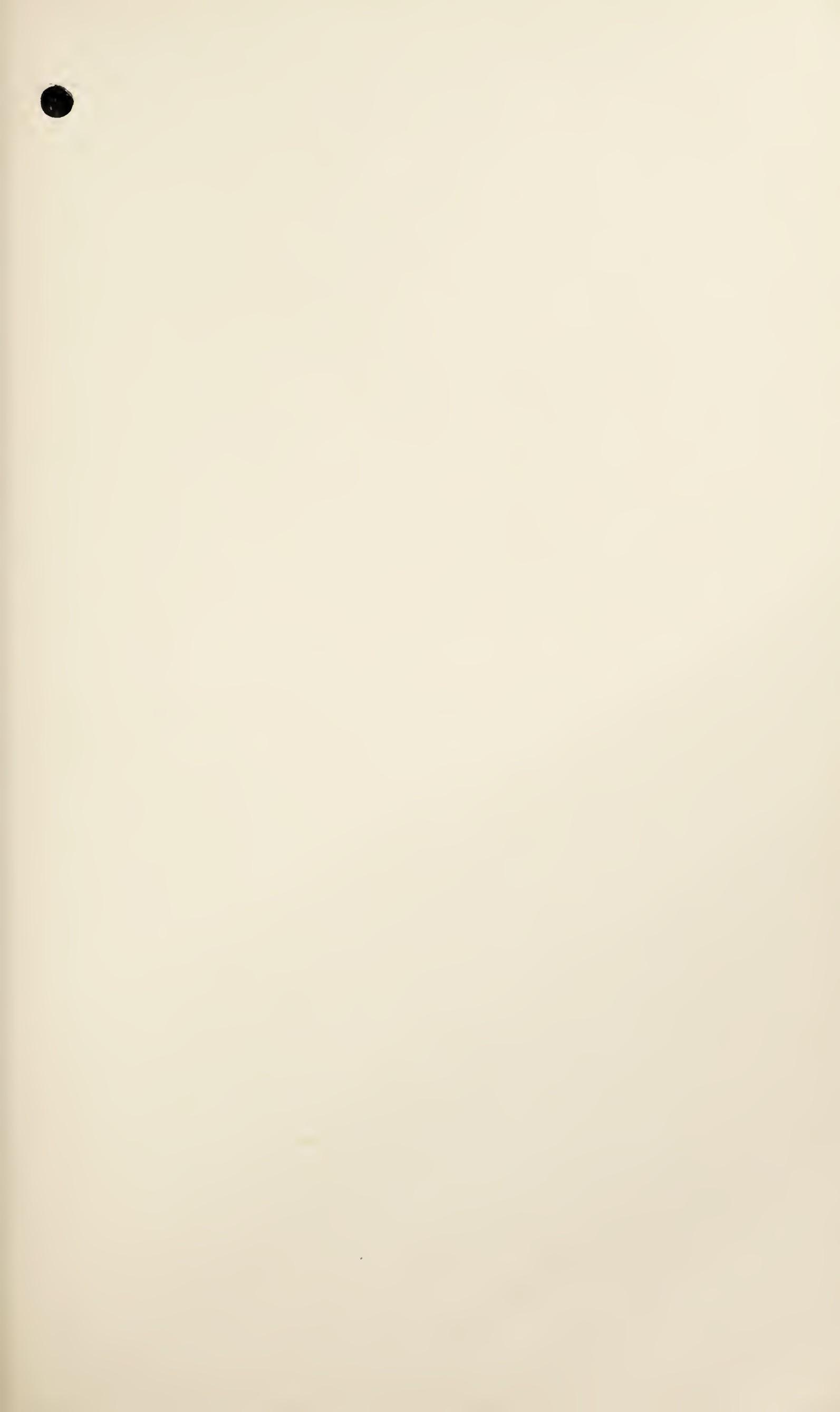
TABLE V.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1935.—England and Wales, London, 121 Great Towns, 140 Smaller Towns and Mansfield.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	Mansfield	England and Wales	121 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London	140 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
Births :—					
Live	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.8	13.3
Still	0.64	0.62	0.68	0.64	0.52
Deaths :—					
All Causes	10.0	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	0.04	0.03	0.00
Measles	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06
Diphtheria	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.11
Influenza	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.41	0.51
Violence	0.42	0.52	0.45	—	—
Notifications :—					
Smallpox	—	—	—	2.75	2.64
Scarlet Fever	1.96	2.96	3.19	1.34	2.25
Diphtheria	1.07	1.60	1.96	0.06	0.05
Enteric fever	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.37	0.45
Erysipelas	0.57	0.42	0.48	0.98	0.89
Pneumonia	0.49	1.15	1.36	—	—
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	68.6	57	62	55	58
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	1.4	5.7	7.9	3.8	11.2
Maternal Mortality: Puerperal Sepsis	1.49	1.68	Not available.	available.	—
Others	4.48	2.42			
Total	5.97	4.10			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality : Puerperal Sepsis	1.43	1.61	Not available.	available.	—
Others	4.28	2.32			
Total	5.71	3.93			
Notifications :— Puerperal fever	5.71	3.60	4.55	2.76	4.32
Puerperal pyrexia	7.14	9.44	11.14	8.25	11.89











P

7/5



3 - 3 "

900-900
900-900

